The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (433) SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1973 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Iraq to Korea Presents Credentials to

the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

DPRK President

Yacoub K. Al Hamdani, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Korea, presented on February 20 a letter of credence to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned and diplomats of the Iraqi Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

President of DPRK,

Receives Credentials from First Somali Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on February 23 a letter of credence from Ahmed Mohamed Darman, the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Somali Democratic Republic to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

After receiving the credentials, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Art Performance of National Mobile Student-Propagandists' Teams

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw an art performance of national mobile student-propagandists' teams at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on the evening of February 23.

Also seeing the performance were Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Yang Hyong Sop and Kim Song Ae, and Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party, responsible personages of social organizations, other functionaries of Party and social organizations and youths and students in the city.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box, the performers and audience rose to their feet and warmly greeted the fatherly Leader with a prolonged, thunderous applause, sending up loud cheers "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Put on the stage were a lot of numbers giving a successful artistic portrayal of the revolutionary life overflowing with the militant stamina of our students who are growing up to be able socialist and communist builders well prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically, reliable successors to our revolution in the immensely broad and warm embrace of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the great *Juche* idea, illumines the road ahead of our students with its radiant rays and shows boundless love and solicitude for them.

Each number was filled with the pledge of ardent allegiance of our students to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a pledge to arm themselves firmly with his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, and prepare themselves better as a guard detachment and death-defying corps infinitely loyal to the fatherly Leader and resolutely defending and guarding him politically and ideologically and with their lives and to fight more vigorously for the promotion of the independent reunification of the country and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, wholeheartedly following the straight road of revolution indicated by the Leader upholding his wise leadership.

The performance deeply impressed the audience and won their warm applause for its high ideological and artistic value.

When the performance was over, the performers and the entire audience stood up and sincerely wished the fatherly Leader good health and a long life with the resounding cheers of "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the performers after their performance.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the latter's 70th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, the national holiday of the Cuban people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, received messages of New Year's greetings from **Carlos Altamirano**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile; **Carlos Fonseca**, General Secretary of the National Leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front of Nicaragua; and from **Yassir Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestine Revolutionary Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent messages of greetings to **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the occasion of the day of national democracy of Nepal; to **Dawda Kwesi Jawara**, President of the Republic of Gambia, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of Gambia; to Archbishop **Makarios** on the latter's reassumption of office as President of the Republic of Cyprus; and to **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani**, Amir of the State of Qatar, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the February 22 movement, the national holiday of the Qatar people.

✦ **The WPK Central Committee** received messages of New Year's greetings from **Oscar Guillermo Garton**, General Secretary of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement, and the **Guiding Committee of the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola.**

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received letters and telegrams of greetings on the New Year from Joe Nordmann, Secretary General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers; the students of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen studying at the Chollima Wonsan Agricultural College and the Construction and Building-Materials College; the Vietnamese students studying at the Chongjin Mining and Metal College; Ignacio Mehiya, Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, on behalf of the Youth Department of the Dominican Communist Party; the Vietnamese graduates from the Hamhung Chemical Industry College; U Bo Ye, Chairman, and Ang Mi O, Secretary, of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; the crew of the Japanese ships "Dainichi-maru," "Shingyo-maru," "Yamamino-maru," "Koyo-maru," "Daiichi Yusei-maru," "Heiwa-maru No. 38," "Toho-maru No. 18," "Heiyo-maru," "Eiyo-maru"; the crew of the Cyprian ship "Donamary"; and the staff of the Dainichi Trading Co., Ltd., Japan.

He also received many letters and telegrams of greetings from study groups of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works, fighting organizations, and public figures in different countries of the world.

The letters and telegrams extended cordial greetings to our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and wished him a long life in good health on the occasion of the New Year 1973.

They pointed to the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under his wise guidance and expressed the firm conviction that the heroic Korean people will achieve great successes in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent peaceful reunification of the country, because they are under his correct and outstanding leadership.

"A Great Synthesis of Profound Thinking and Theories Giving the Fullest Answers to the Questions of Development of the Revolution of Our Time"

Foreign newspapers and radios give a wide publicity to "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," the historic speech delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Scinteia, Romania Libera and other leading papers of Romania and the Polish newspaper **Trybuna Ludu** reported the historic speech.

The papers wrote that in his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the great successes achieved by the DPRK Government and the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The papers quoted him as saying, **"The new Socialist Constitution correctly reflects the achievements made in the socialist revolution and building of socialism in our country, defines the principles to govern the activities in the political, economic and cultural fields in socialist society and the basic rights and duties of the citizens, and stipulates the composition and functions of the State organs and the principles of their activities."**

The Hungarian newspapers **Magyar Hirlap** and **Nepszabadsag** informed the people of the speech.

The papers pointed out that referring to the consistent policy maintained by the DPRK Government in the foreign activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke of the future efforts of the Government of the Republic to achieve the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The papers quoted the following passage from his speech, **"Our people are confronted today with the important task of achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent peaceful reunification of the country by promoting the revolution and construction."**

The news of the speech came out in the Soviet local papers **Sovietsky Sakhalin** and **On Lenin's Road.**

The Mali paper **L'essor** reported about the speech. In its article it quoted Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying that the Korean people will not yield to anyone the socialist system which they themselves have chosen and whose superiority and great vitality have been unequivocally proved.

The Pakistani daily **New Times** carried the gist of the speech and the Indian papers **Anand Bazar Patrika** and **Patriot** its full text, with a portrait of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Radio Mali informed its listeners of the speech. Saying that Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a profound analysis and review of the splendid achievements and rich experience gained by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the immortal banner of *Juche* idea, it pointed out that he brought the excellence of the socialist system in Korea to full light and set the programmatic task to further consolidate the socialist system. It stressed that the speech serves the Korean people as the programme of struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country and the world people advancing toward socialism as a powerful weapon of struggle.

The historic speech calls forth great repercussions of foreign public figures.

Mariel Cont Largez, a Bolivian public figure in Cuba, read the speech and expressed his opinion. In his statement he said, "The speech sums up experience accumulated in exploring the new, unique way of socialist revolution; it is a great synthesis of profound thinking and theories giving the fullest answers to the questions of development of the revolution of our time when the building of socialism and communism is placed on the order of the day."

Thiounn Mumm, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, acclaimed the speech and announced a statement. In his statement he remarked, "The DPRK clearly shows the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system where men are exploited by men. The excellence of the socialist system is thoroughly defined in a systematic way in the historic speech of His Excellency esteemed President Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly. The historic speech demonstrates irrefutably the immeasurable superiority of the socialist system of the DPRK to the whole world."

Edwardo Odonossa, Director of the Pochonbo Library in Cuba, made a statement after reading the speech. In the statement he noted, "The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK adopted at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly gives contrast to other Constitutions. The Constitution, I say, provides a true model of the Socialist Constitutions for building a new society and is a code for the world working class."

Jenzirene Gallo, Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Cairo, and Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, made statements after reading the speech. Admiring the great achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressing their great regards for him, they said in the statements that the speech would give a powerful inspiration to all the fighting peoples.

Continuous Innovation Effected in All Realms of National Economy, True to the Leader's Teaching

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The year of 1973 lies halfway in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan. This year all the Party members and working people should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy in accordance with the programmatic tasks set forth at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, and thus achieve a decisive victory in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan."

All of our working people, infinitely faithful to the Leader's instruction, are working like blazes in the spirit of Chollima with the burning determination to demonstrate once again the grit of the heroic Korean people by effecting a new great revolutionary upswing in all fields of the national economy this year.

Innovatory Success in Extractive Industries

The workers and technicians in extractive industries have successfully been carrying out their tasks to turn out larger quantities of raw materials and fuel for all domains of the national economy.

Many coal and ore mines have achieved innovatory successes by fulfilling ahead of schedule the plan for February.

The workers of the Ryongdae Coal Mine, for instance, actively applied the advanced cutting method, and increased labour efficiency and raised the utility of equipment 1.7 times as against 1972. This led to the overfulfillment of their daily plan.

As a result, the coal mine executed its production plan for February ten days ahead of schedule; it produced 2.1 times as much coal as was turned out in the same period of 1972 and tunneling, scraping, concreting of pit and other work showed a 1.5- or 2-fold increase. Its daily production on an average exceeded the level to be attained in the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The Red miners of the Chaeryong Mine have chalked up new results. They fulfilled their first-day quota of this year at 500 per cent. Saying that they would never stop forging ahead in their fruitful struggle to carry through the Leader's instruction, they kept up the energetic campaign and hit their target for January in only ten days.

With the adamant resolve to fulfil their annual plan by April 15, the birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they are now striving hard to introduce mechanization or comprehensive mechanization in hewing and increase the coal production sharply.

Factories Give Powerful Support to Socialist Countryside

To carry out the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production this year, factories and enterprises in different parts of the country have given powerful support to the socialist countryside.

The Red machine builders of the Kiyang Tractor Plant have worked hard to manufacture as many tractors as possible before the spring sowing season. In February they adopted more than 150 technical innovation proposals, striving to turn out tractors more, better and quicker. Consequently, the output of spare parts grew 1.2-1.4 times as against the highest figure in January, and the tractor production plan for February was overfulfilled as of February 26. This means a more than 1.5-fold increase, compared with the averaged monthly output of last year.

The workers of the Sunchon Nitro-lime Fertilizer Factory have brought about fresh innovations by producing a larger quantity of fertilizers to supply to the socialist countryside.

They automated the raw-material charging operation, made the electrode equipment modern and introduced devices for technical innovation. This raised the capacity of electric furnaces 1.2 times.

They hit the January target at 120 per cent and improved the quality of fertilizer.

In February they followed up the achievements and sent much fertilizers to our cooperative farms.

Many Tractors and Trucks Supplied to Cooperative Farms in Western Plains

A large number of tractors and trucks that play a big part in accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture are being supplied to the cooperative farms in the western plains which hold a great proportion in the grain production of our country.

Not long ago, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung provided many tractors and trucks to the Posok and Songhak cooperative farms in Unjon county and the Ryulgok and Sinpyong cooperative farms in Pakchon county, North Pyongan Province. And recently the Leader sent 40 large-size "Pungnyon" tractors plus trucks to Chongdan county, South Hwanghae Province.

The cooperative farmers who received the tractors and trucks personally sent by the Leader were overwhelmed with great emotion and joy and firmly resolved to do farming better on a scientific and technical basis and make a leaping advance in the agricultural production this year. They are now doing their all to carry out their resolution.

The fatherly Leader who always cares for the peasants is deeply concerned to free them from labour-consuming and toilsome work for good through vigorous promotion of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

Recently he visited in person the cooperative farms in the western plains including South Hwanghae Province and North Pyongan Province and acquainted himself in detail with the farming conditions, organization of labour, mechanization and the living conditions of farmers with a warm fatherly affection.

He clearly indicated the way to bring about a new turn in the agricultural production in the plains and other areas of our country and showed such a great solicitude as to send many tractors and trucks for acceleration of the comprehensive mechanization of farm work in the plains.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the Leader, many tractors and trucks and various other farm machines are being continuously supplied to the western plains. Before the spring ploughing this year the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant will increase the supply of tractors to the countryside over two times as against the same period last year.

In the last ten years the number of tractors serving our rural economy has increased 3.5 times and that of trucks 7 times.

The farm machine stations were set up long ago in our towns and counties. Tractors, trucks and various other modern agricultural machines are relieving the peasants of hard work everywhere in our countryside—the grain producing area along the western coast and State Farm No. 5 at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san.

In our country the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of paddy and dry fields will be six to seven and that of truck one in the near future.

Within the coming 1 to 2 years our *Juche*-based engineering industry will reach the level of 30,000 tractors and 15,000-30,000 trucks in annual production. This will bring about another big stride in the rural technical revolution.

Workers of the Yonghung Youth Colliery make innovations in production to carry out the tasks advanced by the Leader in his New Year address

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (11)

Historic Meeting That Brought About Great Upsurge in Korean Revolution

On February 27, 1936 the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Nanhutou. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of this meeting I went to see hall No. 15 of the Korean Revolution Museum. What I saw first was the data showing the historic circumstances where Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Nanhutou Meeting and led the Korean revolution to a great upswing.

The materials and the "Anti-Comintern Pact" concluded in the mid-1930's among the fascist states of Japan, Germany and Italy showed how viciously the imperialist powers schemed to unleash a war for redividing the colonies and harshly repress Communists and all progressive forces.

Exhibited there were the articles of newspapers reporting that after occupying Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists intensified their fascist repression and plunder of the Korean people, while trying their hardest to expand their aggressive war on the continent.

According to the articles, in Korea the Japanese imperialists rigged up the "Ordinance on the Probation of Political Offenders" and many other fascist evil laws, greatly increased their repressive apparatuses and arrested, imprisoned and murdered people at random. They ran amuck to stamp out the national and class consciousness of our people, clamouring about the "oneness of Japan and Korea" and instilling the "Japanese spirit" into their minds and forcing the use of the Japanese language upon them. At the same time, they stepped up the militarization of Korea's economy.

Their frantic preparations for aggressive war placed the Korean people in a more difficult situation. The workers were forced to do slave labour for 12 to 16 hours a day. Their wages could hardly meet their minimum living expenses. Kicked out of their work places, they had to wander about in search of jobs. Urban petty-bourgeoisie and national capitalists went bankrupt en masse. The same was true of the situation of peasants.

The Japanese imperialists' fascist suppression and piratic plunder further sharpened national and class contradictions in our country and carried the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people of all strata to the highest pitch.

Around this time a solid basis had been laid for stepping up the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

It was at this juncture that our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting in Nanhutou.

At the meeting he made a report on the tasks of the Korean Communists for the strengthening and development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. The text of the report is displayed in the hall.

In the historic report he scientifically analyzed the then internal and external situation and, basing himself on the *Juche* line for revolution, he put forward a new strategic line for effecting a great upsurge in the entire Korean revolution which centred on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The curator explained to me in detail the line advanced by him at the meeting.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of thoroughly eliminating the aftermath of Left deviations manifested in the struggle against the Minsaengdan (an organization of spies and running dogs of Japanese imperialism implanted in the revolutionary ranks—Ed.) and of further strengthening unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding the Nanhutou Meeting

He advanced the line of expanding and promoting the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front to suit the new situation.

He said in the following vein:

... An urgent task before the Korean Communists who are now fighting against Japanese imperialist colonial rule is to ensure the general mobilization of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces from all walks of life for the struggle against Japanese imperialism by expanding and promoting the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front....

He taught that in order to take the movement to a new stage it was necessary to form a nation-wide anti-Japanese national united front organization with its own organizational system from the centre down to the lowest units. He clarified the name to be given to the organization and the content of its programme, and the tactical principles to be employed in expanding and developing the organization and concrete ways and means for their application.

He set forth the line for more powerfully pushing ahead with the preparatory work for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party on a nation-wide scale.

He advanced concrete tasks to firmly build the organizational and ideological foundations and mass base for Party founding.

The curator told me that in keeping with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea, the line of establishing guerilla bases of a new type and extending the armed struggle deep into Korea and the line of expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

The strategic line set forth by our Leader at the Nanhutou Meeting served as a constant beacon brightly illuminating the road of the Korean revolution.

The Nanhutou Meeting held under his guidance was a historic meeting which marked a great turning point in the process of fully establishing *Juche* in the Korean revolutionary movement and bringing about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis.

The meeting resolutely smashed the anti-Marxist, counter-revolutionary arguments and manoeuvres of all the opportunists, sectarian-flunkeys and narrow-minded national chauvinists who had in the past checked the advance of the Korean revolution.

Listening to the curator, I deeply realized once again the might of the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the correctness of his *Juche* line for revolution.

With this meeting as a momentum, the Korean revolution forged ahead more vigorously under the banner of *Juche*.

I halted before a picture showing the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding the Nanhutou Meeting.

When I saw this picture, my heart swelled with the feeling of unbounded reverence for the fatherly Leader who has led our revolution to victory and brought our people the happiness and glory of today.

To implement the lines set forth by the Leader, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army unfolded a heroic struggle with the mobilization of all the anti-Japanese forces, dealing heavy blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and demonstrating its militant power.

In connection with the Nanhutou Meeting, a secret document of Japanese imperialism pointed out:

"An assault on Laotoukou on June 13 was made in close cooperation between the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Army and the units of the First Independent Division of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

According to the information obtained by the consulate general at Lungching village, recently the People's Revolutionary Army... has infiltrated its details into our controlled areas breaking through the cordon of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan armies... and continued its operation to communize the concentration villages, the Manchoukuoan Army and the masses. ...It is leaving no stone unturned to expand its force....

Toward February in 1936 the headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Army held a joint meeting and deliberated on the national united front... and on the national united front they gave the following directives: the important task to be carried out following the Manchurian incident is to drive out the Japanese imperialist robbers." (The first issue of the "Study of Communist Bandits Active in Manchuria," published in 1936 by the advisers' section of the Manchoukuoan Military Administration Department, p. 243.)

When I looked at the data on show, I felt as if I were seeing the triumphant advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were sinking into the abyss of ruin.

Hong Rae Hui

Encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist Document Shining with the Great Juche Idea

"KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works" (Vol. V)

"Kim Il Sung, Selected Works" (Vol. V) has achieved wide popularity in many foreign countries since it was published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Japanese by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in the DPRK last year.

This book comprises 17 important works—treatise, reports, concluding addresses, speeches, lecture and statement—which were made public by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period between 1968 and 1970, as listed below:

"On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory," "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction," "On Strengthening the Guidance of the Party Life of Party Members and Properly Implementing the Cadre Policy of Our Party," "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy towards Intellectuals," "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism," "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties," "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction," "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," "On Relieving the Strain on Transport," "Some Problems of Manpower Administration," "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism!" "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country," "Let Us Develop Local Industry and Bring About a Fresh Upswing in the Production of Mass Consumer Goods," "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry," and "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee."

These classical works of our Leader are a codification of his great revolutionary ideas, brilliant theories and unique strategic-tactical plans. Recorded in them in gold letters are the immortal achievements and precious experiences our Party and people have gained in revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea.

On Great Marxist-Leninist Juche Idea and Its All-round Victory

The *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, is a great revolutionary idea which has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a higher plane and enriched it.

Our Leader founded the great *Juche* idea in the years of struggle for fatherland restoration and firmly maintained it for half a century organizing and guiding revolution and construction. Thus he has brought about the all-round triumph of the *Juche* idea.

"Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy towards Intellectuals" and many other works carried in the fifth volume clearly expound the revolutionary quintessence of the great *Juche* idea and sum up in an all-round way the struggle of our Party for establishing *Juche* and its brilliant victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the monolithic ideology of the Party, and the monolithic ideological system of our Party is the ideological system of *Juche*." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 500.)

The *Juche* idea constitutes the essence of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and it is the fundamental idea running through his whole revolutionary thought.

The *Juche* idea is a great idea which shows us the fundamental stand and attitude and the principles and ways to be adhered to without fail in judging and dealing with all problems arising in revolution and construction.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, to establish *Juche* means to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master and it means adhering to the independent stand and the creative stand.

The principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence maintained invariably by our Party is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in various domains.

Scientifically elucidating the correlation between the *Juche* idea and internationalism, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The *Juche* idea we advocate does not conflict with internationalism. Instead, it is designed to promote internationalism...." (Ibid., p. 122.)

The *Juche* idea is the great revolutionary guiding idea which has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a new, higher stage. It is an original thought which most correctly reflects the requirements of our time.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, the *Juche* idea is the great revolutionary idea which is in full accord with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and it appeared as a reflection of the vital demands of the times in the new stage of the development of the international communist movement.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a deep insight into the inevitable requirement of the development of the international communist movement of our time and created the great *Juche* idea. Thus he provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work to victory.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of our Party, our Leader summed up the all-round victory of the *Juche* idea.

Under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, our country has been turned into a socialist State with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, mighty self-defence power and splendid national culture.

All the victories and successes of our Party and people in revolution and construction are, indeed, a shining victory of the great *Juche* idea of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On Complete Victory and Ultimate Victory of Socialism

Classical works "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism," "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist of our time and genius of revolution, and a lot of his other works comprehensively elucidate the unique thoughts and theories as to the complete victory and ultimate victory of socialism and the tasks and concrete ways for their realization.

Referring to the fundamental features of a completely triumphant socialist society, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A society cannot yet be called a completely triumphant socialist society where the hostile classes persist in insidious manoeuvrings; where old ideas continue to exert corrosive influence; where there still remain distinctions between town and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry; where industrialization has not been realized fully and where the material and technical basis of socialism has not been firmly laid." (Ibid., pp. 165-166.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the brilliant idea that for the complete triumph of socialism it is necessary to capture the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses of socialist and communist construction.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on achieving the complete triumph of socialism by continuing the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system is an outstanding idea which clarifies with brilliant intelligence the characteristics of a completely triumphant socialist society, the law-governed process of the development of socialist society, the concrete course to be followed to reach the higher stage of communism and the ways for its materialization. It is a great idea which fully represents the determined revolutionary will of the working class to carry on the revolution continuously and thoroughly until it discharges its historical mission.

Our Leader gave a gifted solution even to the question of the ultimate victory of socialism and indicated the ways and tasks for its attainment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Revolutions should take place consecutively in a majority of countries of the world, in several adjacent countries at least, so as to replace imperialist encirclement with socialist encirclement. The barriers of imperialism that surround a socialist country should be torn down so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can become a world-wide system; and one country's isolation as the socialist fortress within the encirclement should be ended with the formation of strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world. Only then will it be possible to prevent all armed intervention by the imperialists and frustrate their attempt to restore capitalism and to say that the ultimate victory of socialism has been secured." (Ibid., p. 239.)

The idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the ultimate victory of socialism is an outstanding idea which scientifically shows the conditions and strategy and tactics for the working class in power to completely defeat international capital and score the final victory in the revolution, the law governing the development of the world revolutionary movement and its concrete course. It is a great revolutionary thought which has newly developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory of world revolution.

On Conquering Material and Ideological Fortresses, Two Fortresses of Socialism and Communism

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party and in his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK and in his works "Let Us Develop Local Industry and Bring About a Fresh Upswing in the Production of Mass Consumer Goods," "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry," "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties," "On Relieving the Strain on Transport," "Some Problems of Manpower Administration," and "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction," the great revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an overall exposition of the principled questions raised in hastening the conquering of the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses of socialism and communism, and the concrete ways for their solution.

Our Leader clarified the law-governed process of laying the material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism—the building of the basis of industrialization, the realization of industrialization and the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy, the consolidation and development of the successes scored in industrialization, the advancement of the technical revolution onto a new, higher stage, etc.—and he extensively reviewed the brilliant victories and rich experiences gained by our Party in socialist economic construction over the past period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our greatest achievement in socialist construction during the period under review is that the country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of our splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization." (Ibid., p. 411.)

Our Leader clearly set forth for the first time the tasks for uninterrupted revolution which the Marxist-Leninist Party should carry out in the sphere of economic construction to expedite the complete victory of socialism following the country's conversion into a socialist industrial state and he put forward the ways for their fulfilment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane." (Ibid., p. 441.)

The main point of the Six-Year Plan is to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The basic contents of the three major tasks of the technical revolution are to markedly reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by our Leader is an original programme of technical revolution indicating the way to accomplish the cause of completely relieving the working people who have been freed from exploitation from all fetters by liberating them from arduous labour.

To attain the complete victory of socialism and build communism, we must occupy the material fortress and, at the same time, capture the ideological fortress of socialism and communism by thoroughly carrying on the ideological revolution and revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire society.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To realize the working-classization of all of society while steadily revolutionizing the working people by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a vital task that must be fulfilled in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.... Even after the complete victory of socialism the Marxist-Leninist Party should continue the struggle to revolutionize all the working people, consolidating the success made in working-classizing them. Only in this way, can the ideological fortress of communism be conquered completely." (Ibid., p. 459.)

Our Leader also clearly expounded the principle adhered to by our Party in revolutionizing and working-classizing all of society and the concrete ways for this.

The idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society show most correctly the whole course and ways for conquering the ideological fortress of socialism and communism and they are a programmatic guide which renders it possible to successfully settle the question of bringing up the men of a new, communist type.

To capture the ideological fortress it is imperative to carry on the ideological revolution and, along with this, to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution.

Elucidating the programmatic tasks for building socialist national culture after the establishment of the socialist system, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of blocking imperialist cultural penetration and overcoming the trend toward restorationism. The line set forth by our Leader is the most correct revolutionary line which enables us to successfully step up the construction of socialist national culture going on amid the fierce class struggle, in compliance with the class demands of the working class.

To hasten the conquering of the material and ideological fortresses of socialism and communism we must further intensify and develop the Chollima movement, our Party's general line in socialist construction.

(Continued on Page 3)

AT A KINDERGARTEN

In the Central District of Pyongyang there is a kindergarten. It is the Double Chollima Kyongsang Kindergarten. A short time ago I had a chance to visit there.

On my way to the kindergarten, I felt tempted to quicken the pace, figuring how the lovely children would be doing by now when the first term was drawing to a close. Thanks to the new line of education set forth by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, one-year preschool training is made compulsory at the senior classes of our kindergartens.

As I stepped into the kindergarten yard, children's sonorous voices "kogi" (fish) and "pada" (sea) were heard, which made me reminiscent of a primary school.

After the exchange of greetings with the chief of the kindergarten, I was shown around the classrooms. She led me into the room of the senior class No. 5. Charming kids were in their seats, listening quietly to their teacher. It was a lesson in the mother tongue. The teacher finished her explanations of the sea and fish with a big wall picture and models and started putting down words on the board with a chalk. Following their teacher, the children wrote down each word stroke by stroke in their notebooks.

It was admirable to see them bending over their desks, seated properly in little chafrs. It was likewise attractive that whenever pencils in their tiny hands ran nimbly, Korean alphabets appeared on the white paper. Some were seen scribbling pretty well. The words they penciled down looked quite distinct.

At the sight of these well-mannered "school boys and girls," a thought came to me. Many more children seemed to have grown as primary school pupils in our country. Immense emotions welled in my mind.

Excellent teaching tools, textbooks and other things for the little learners—all this, too, made me deeply moved at the great educational idea of the Leader and his parental care for them.

They are the happiest of all, indeed.

However, it is beyond imagination in south Korean society where schoolable children cannot learn if they are from the poor.

More than three million children of school age are not allowed access to schooling. Instead of carrying satchels, they hawk cigarettes and chewing gums, wooden boards slung across their shoulders. Even those who are enrolled in schools have to get their eyeballs pulled out to pay tuition fee. Growing children are made to have their blood sold. This is the reality of south Korea today.

Presently, the bell went. The 30-minute lesson was over.

The chief told me that 40-minute lessons would be started from the next term-end as in primary schools to develop the mental faculties and physical endurance of children step by step.

The preschool program and the daily schedule are so worked out as to systematically stimulate the growth of their intellectual and thinking faculties and their perseverance and physical strength and prepare them better for school education. They have eight subjects—the story about the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the mother tongue, figure-work, sports, etc.

I talked with a kindergarten teacher, Pak Chun Ae, for a while.

In her lessons she interfused interesting stories with gestures and used different kinds of visual aids in consonance with the children's ages and psychological features. As a result, they show a high collectivist spirit and get excellent marks from the early days of their entrance into primary schools.

The teacher added, "What we have done is too small when we think of the lofty intention and deep solicitude of our Leader who introduced the one-year compulsory education for preschool children... I must say our experience gained in this course made us more deeply convinced of the validity of our Leader's teaching that school education is possible at the stage of kindergarten training. The same is true of his best policy of compulsory preschool education."

The vitality of this unique policy advanced by the Leader has also been fully substantiated by the kindergarten.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...With the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which gives ten years of schooling, plus one year of compulsory preschool training, our younger generation are receiving eleven years of perfect secondary general education by the benefit of the State."

The Leader scientifically analyzed the socio-economic conditions of our country and the rapid improvement of the knowledge of children and their cognitive faculty and physical growth under our socialist system. Thus he organized and directed in person the work for experimental preschool education at kindergartens and primary schools a few years ago.

In this course, he certified the advantages of preschool training. He explained in specific terms that preschool training provides conditions for a more satisfactory conduct of elementary education and, further, makes successful the completion of the whole course of the ten-year schooling.

The compulsory preschool education will be introduced as a whole, and this means bringing to a more brilliant realization the great idea of our Leader on rearing all the children along communist lines under State and public care.

When we came out into the courtyard, children were romping joyfully.

On one side some were taking "to become taller" exercises. Over there others were having a game, flinging snowballs at a "Yankee" snowman. Small as they were, their spirit was sky-high to beat it down.

"Children are fond of the mother tongue and figure-work lessons. But, you know, they like most to hear the story of Marshal Kim Il Sung's childhood and to have physical training," the chief of the kindergarten said.

They follow the fatherly Marshal with unbounded respect and learn from him to become his true sons and daughters.

They intensely hate imperialism and class enemies.

Acquainted with the children's preschool life, I was sure that all our rising generation can be trained as dependable socialist and communist builders more firmly equipped with the revolutionary world outlook. I realized again clearly the correctness of our Leader's *Juche*-based, unique policy on education.

At last, little players raised a cry after knocking down the snow model of the enemy.

Both of us, the chief and me, smiled broadly as we looked at these lovely tots whose faces were tinged full with the joy of being victors.

I left the kindergarten, picturing with satisfaction the happy future of the children who are growing up healthily with nothing to desire in this world and the bright morrow of the country which they would shoulder as its mainstay.

Pak Jong Gu

Elder kindergartners have a drawing lesson Photo by Pak Guk

Wide Variety of High-Quality Footwear Massproduced

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the footwear industry of our country has developed by leaps and bounds to meet the ever-growing demands of the people.

Before liberation our country had no shoemaking factories and could hardly produce rubber shoes, but today it has many modernly-equipped footwear factories.

These factories massproduce all kinds of fine and durable footwear suiting the tastes of our people.

In his New Year address our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"One of our central tasks this year is to increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and radically improve their quality."

To carry out his teaching our shoemakers started a vigorous drive for increased production with an adamant resolve to fulfil their annual plan, set 30 per cent higher than that of last year's results, before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They now turn out 2.2 times as many shoes as produced in the same period of last year.

By revamping equipment and strictly observing technical rules and standard working methods the workers of the Pyongyang Shoemaking Factory carry out their assignments at 150 per cent every day while raising the proportion of first class articles.

They pooled their wisdom to expand the variety of footwear.

They applied an advanced cutting method, the method of cutting out different patterns of shoes in an allround way. As a result, the variety of shoes increased four times as against the corresponding period of last year and the rate of effective use of leather rose to 38 per cent.

The workers of the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Factory introduced semi-automation and automation into all the production processes and produced some 200 kinds of goods more than last year. All their products proved to be first class.

The workers of the Hamhung Synthetic Leather Footwear Factory made a device for drying footwear under the infrared rays. This enabled them to produce in February 2.5 times as many shoes as manufactured in January.

Through an energetic mass technical innovation drive the footwear factories in Sunchon, Sariwon, Wonsan, Kaesong and Pukchong are also massproducing fine and durable shoes of various kinds.

Shim Nung Mok

Workers of the Pyongyang Shoemaking Factory produce fine shoes Photo by Kim Hyong Jin

Modern Vinyl Chloride Sheets Factory under Construction

The construction of a modern vinyl chloride sheets factory with a total floor space of 7,000 square metres is now progressing apace by the side of the Pyongyang General Daily Necessities Factory on the River Taedong-gang.

The project was started in accordance with the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that vinyl chloride sheets should be supplied in large quantities to expand cultivation in hotbeds and hothouses.

The factory will be equipped with modern machines. To meet the home demand, it will produce sunfast vinyl chloride sheets of high quality, 3 to 4 times wider and 3 times more durable than the present vinyl chloride sheets, using abundant domestic raw materials.

Vinyl chloride sheets, 0.05 to 0.5 mm thick, to be produced by this factory, will be used for many purposes.

The factory will put out vinyl chloride sheets needed for agricultural production. It will also turn out multicolour printed and patterned sheets for the production of various plastic daily necessities and for the papering of the inside walls of public establishments and dwelling houses.

The vinyl chloride sheets factory which will greatly contribute to agricultural production and the improvement of the people's living conditions is being built rapidly by the devoted strivings of our builders true to the teaching of the Leader.

(Continued from Page 2)

In his works including "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction" our Leader made a deep analysis of the factor of the start of the Chollima movement and the nature of this movement and its correctness and great vitality and clearly indicated the tasks for further intensifying and developing the Chollima workteam movement.

Problems on Rate of Economic Growth and Use of Commodity-Money Relations in Socialist Society

In his brilliant work, "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave fresh solutions to the important questions of principle, i.e., the problem of the relation between the scale of the economy and the rate of production growth, the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value and the problem of the way to abolish the peasant market—problems awaiting urgent solution in the theoretical field of the socialist economy. This has advanced Marxist-Leninist economics onto a new, higher stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities for developing the economy continuously at a high rate inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater these potentials become." (Ibid., p. 295.)

For the first time in history Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that a steady and high rate of economic growth is the law of the development of the socialist economy because in socialist society the economy develops in a planned way, science and technology make a rapid progress and in particular a full scope is given to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, the decisive factor powerfully propelling the development of the productive forces. He substantiated the theory by the practical experience in the building of socialism in our country.

In this work, our Leader gave a first, comprehensive Marxist-Leninist answer to the question of utilizing commodity-money relations and especially the question of the means of production in the form of commodity and the question of using the law of value, in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a unique approach to the questions of the peasant market in socialist society and of the way of gradually abolishing it and gave a scientific solution to the problems.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung evolved a brilliant theory on commodity production and the law of value in socialist society and indicated the Marxist-Leninist way of most properly utilizing commodity-money relations in the interests of the building of socialism.

On Further Strengthening Proletarian Dictatorship

Many of the works contained in the Selected Works clearly elucidate the necessity of further strengthening proletarian dictatorship even after the establishment of the socialist system and the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship. They provide all-round answers to the fundamental questions of principle arising in strengthening proletarian dictatorship at the present time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and win the historical cause of the working class, the socialist state must further strengthen its role as a weapon of class struggle and of the building of socialism and communism." (Ibid., p. 166.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship lies in winning the historical cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism.

Our Leader threw fresh light on the fact that the important tasks of proletarian dictatorship following the establishment of the socialist system consist in tightening dictatorship over the class enemies, in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society by means of a thoroughgoing ideological revolution, in finally solving the rural question and bringing cooperative ownership up to the level of all-people's ownership and in powerfully pushing forward socialist economic construction.

In his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung offered a scientific clarification on the relationship between dictatorship and democracy, the two aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and put forth the creative idea of properly combining these two aspects.

On Further Strengthening Defence Power

"On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," the report to the 5th Party Congress and many other documents present a full review of the splendid successes attained by our Party and people in the field of national defence and show us concrete, programmatic tasks for further increasing the nation's defence power.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist, taught as follows:

"We should continue to hold fast to the line already put forth by the Party, that of arming all the people, turning the entire country into a fortress, converting the entire army into an army of cadres and modernizing it from top to bottom. Furthermore, we should implement more thoroughly the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation." (Ibid., pp. 466-467.)

The principle of self-defence set forth by our Leader is the embodiment of the great *Juche* idea in the field of national defence. This is the most revolutionary principle of national defence that affords a sure guarantee for safeguarding the revolutionary gains and national security from imperialist aggression.

On Firmly Establishing Monolithic Ideological System in Whole Party and Further Deepening and Developing Party Work

In a number of works included in the fifth volume of the Selected Works are given an all-round analysis and review of the great attainments and valuable experience in the building and work of the Party, and scientific answers to all the questions related to the principles and theory and practice in the building of a revolutionary Party and in its work. There are also explicitly shown the concrete tasks for further improving and developing Party work.

In his report to the 5th Party Congress, summing up the historic victory won in firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system in the Party and in realizing the complete unity and solidarity of the whole ranks of the Party based on the ideological system of *Juche* during the period under review, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed with regard to the general task for further consolidating and developing the Party organizationally and ideologically:

"We should continue to deepen and develop Party work, being firm in making it our general task to establish the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly in the Party with Marxist-Leninist ideology, our Party's *Juche* idea, as our unshakable guiding doctrine and, on this basis, to strengthen the identity of ideology and will in the Party ranks." (Ibid., p. 507.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on firmly establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is an original one based on a scientific analysis of the role of a leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and of the relationship between the leader, the Party, the class and the masses in the system of proletarian dictatorship. It is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for consolidating the Party organizationally and ideologically and further enhancing its leadership role.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also clearly showed the specific tasks for deepening and developing Party work, sticking to the general task of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

"On Strengthening the Guidance of the Party Life of Party Members and Properly Implementing the Cadre Policy of Our Party" and his many other works elucidate the programmatic tasks of deepening and developing work with people, the fundamental of Party work.

By originating for the first time in history the brilliant theory that the fundamental of Party work lies in work with people, our Leader gave a fresh exposition of the fundamental principles governing the activities of the Marxist-Leninist Party.

Besides, our Leader clearly indicated the programmatic tasks for Party's ideological work and the ways to carry them out and set forth the policies and ways for strengthening Party's leading role in revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's unique thoughts and theories on the building of the Party and its work codified and systematized in his classical works contained in Selected Works Vol. V provide a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that steadily increases Party's militant power and leading role and surely guarantees the victory of the cause of building socialism and communism.

For Triumph of South Korean Revolution and Realization of National Reunification

In his reports to the 5th Party Congress and at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic and in his many other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation and the great revolutionary Leader, gave a scientific analysis and review of the developments of the south Korean situation, historical experience and lessons of the south Korean revolutionary movement, profoundly elucidated the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution in an all-round way and reclarified the invariable stand of our Party on national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The south Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule." (Ibid., p. 474.)

On the basis of his clear-cut exposition of the character of the south Korean revolution, the Leader scientifically defined its tasks, motive power and objects and set forth correct strategic and tactical lines for the south Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung again made clear our Party's consistent policy of independent, peaceful national reunification as follows:

"The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea." (Ibid., p. 197.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line and policies for the south Korean revolution and national reunification are the only correct guide that ensures the maximum acceleration of the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

On Fighting U.S. Imperialism and Japanese Militarism and Promoting Triumph of World Revolution

The immortal classical works, "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism!" "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory" and many other documents give a full analysis and review of the shining victories won by our Party and people in the field of international relations in the past period and present a brilliant codification of his original thoughts and theories and his scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics for carrying the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement to victory.

Our Leader set forth the most effective basic strategy of the world revolution to counter the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and indicated concrete ways for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The present situation demands that the revolutionary people of the five continents fight more resolutely against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, and concentrate their attack on U.S. imperialism in particular." (Ibid., pp. 324-325.)

The Leader's policy on concentrating attack on U.S. imperialism clearly shows the main target of the world revolution and represents the most active and revolutionary strategy that gives a correct answer to the fundamental question deciding the destiny of the world revolution as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original strategic line for strengthening and developing the militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and their anti-U.S. joint struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression. He manifested our Party's stand and policy on resolutely fighting Japanese militarism and a fighting strategy for the revolutionary peoples of all countries to mutilate U.S. imperialism.

Many of the Leader's works give a scientific elucidation of the revolutionary forces of our time. The policies for further strengthening these forces are presented in the works.

Stressing the role of the united strength of the socialist countries in the struggle for the victory of the world revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated principles and ways of cementing their class alliance and increasing their overall strength and developing the international communist movement.

Our Leader clarified the historical position and role of national liberation movements in colonies, one of the two major revolutionary forces in our time, and gave comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical questions in strengthening and advancing national liberation movements.

The classical work, "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country," gives a full analysis and review of the great achievements and rich experience gained by our Party under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

* * *

"Kim Il Sung, Selected Works" (Vol. V) gives an overall review of the shining victories and successes attained by our Party and people on all fronts of revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It also clearly shows his revolutionary lines and original policies that must be adhered to in hastening the building of socialism and communism, advancing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and bringing earlier the final victory of world revolution.

Indeed, the fifth volume of the Selected Works is a historic literature that sums up the sweeping victory of the Leader's great idea of *Juche*. It is an encyclopedic, classic literature that has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a new, higher stage and codified the theories and strategy and tactics on revolution and construction.

The fifth volume of the Selected Works is a great textbook of life and struggle, containing unquestionable truth established by our Party and people in their arduous struggle and provides a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that affords a sure guarantee for victory in our people's struggle for building socialism and communism.

North-South Collaboration, a Must for Reunification

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic advocate collaboration between the north and south to promote independent peaceful national reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by embodying the spirit of the north-south joint statement, the north and the south should work in cooperation and collaborate with each other in all fields."

Collaboration is a matter of principle that must be observed in establishing mutual relations between the north and south for independent peaceful national reunification; it is a most correct way to settle the question of reunification.

As widely known, the Korean people constitute one and the same nation that has flourished on the same land, inheriting the same blood, same language, and same culture and customs which have been formed in the course of long history.

After the Second World War, however, our country was divided and still remains ununified, owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement.

The unity of the entire Korean people and north-south collaboration are essential for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea, for reunifying the divided country independently free from foreign interference and for establishing national sovereignty over the whole country.

There actually exist different social systems in the north and south and difference in ideology and ideals between the two parts of the country. The long-drawn split has created distrust and misunderstanding on a number of questions between the two sides. Nothing but collaboration will dispel the distrust and misunderstanding, promote mutual trust and understanding and restore the national ties in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs. Collaboration will help the peaceful settlement of the question of national reunification as well.

Certainly, north-south collaboration is a must for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

That is why the Government of our Republic set forth the line of independent peaceful national reunification at the very beginning of the national split and ever since has invariably maintained the policy of north-south collaboration in an effort to realize the line of reunification.

Collaboration presents itself as a burning question whose solution should never be delayed any further, now that a new phase has been opened in our approach to the problem of national reunification.

The north-south joint statement with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as its keynote was made public, agreements reached on effecting collaboration between the two parts of the country in all fields, and the North-South Co-ordination Commission formed as a permanent joint setup to undertake the work.

We have thus a bright perspective on our way to national reunification, and the tide of reunification is rising higher than ever among the entire Korean people.

These successes gained in our struggle for reunification signify a splendid fruition of the line of the Government of our Republic for independent peaceful reunification—the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of his immortal *Juche* idea.

For a further advance to the goal of national reunification, it is most essential to implement the points of agreement already reached and make real north-south collaboration.

Our side has already made sincere efforts, for a speedy realization of multilateral collaboration between the two sides, considering it the most reasonable way to put the joint statement into practice.

As reported abroad, thanks to the sincere efforts of our side, the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission reached an agreement on effecting north-south collaboration in political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic fields.

If collaboration is effected in the economic field, the devastated economy in south Korea will be quickly rehabilitated and developed on the strength of the powerful economic force of the northern half, an independent national economy built on a national scale and strong material foundations laid for national reunification.

Cultural collaboration will revive the community of culture which is gradually becoming obscure due to the protracted division and bring about a rapid and uniform development of national culture.

Collaboration in the military field will eliminate military confrontation and tension between both sides to preserve peace in Korea and lighten the military burdens imposed on the people. Diplomatic collaboration will widely demonstrate the strength of our country in the international arena and make positive contribution to peace in Asia and the world.

If, in particular, north-south political collaboration becomes a reality with a resultant enforcement of confederation or the like, collaboration in the domains of the economy, culture, military and diplomatic activities will be pushed forward smoothly and a decisive phase opened in the settlement of the reunification problem.

Comprehensive north-south collaboration will restore the severed national ties, greatly strengthen the internal force of the Korean people and thus ripen all the conditions for independent peaceful national reunification.

Our side has made repeated, concrete proposals to jointly develop the iron-ore and marine resources abundant in the northern half, undertake irrigation construction for south Korean agriculture with joint efforts and immediately realize extensive exchanges and collaboration in the fields of science, culture, arts, sports and physical culture, etc.

Our side has also proposed to reduce military strength of both sides and stop arms drive as expression of mutual trust.

The south Korean authorities, however, seek for confrontation with us, opposing these just proposals of ours behind the scenes, even though they agreed that the north and south unite and collaborate each other and achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

They have seized every opportunity to clamour about "confrontation with dialogue" and reveal their intention to "build up strength" and "achieve the reunification under liberal democracy," and have stepped up preparations for a new war against the northern half, relying on the U.S. and Japanese aggressor forces.

The south Korean authorities even prattled that "the reunification of Korea will be infeasible within ten years" during which their "strength" will be built up and that "we have no intention to hasten the north-south dialogue."

If they pursue competition and confrontation with us instead of cooperation, any dialogue or agreement will be useless and the pending question, in fact, will never be solved.

If the south Korean side tries to impose their social system on us through competition instead of promoting collaboration, we will not sit back either and will have no alternative but to take a legitimate counter-measure. This will eventually deepen distrust and hostile feeling and aggravate the national split, and will lead to a war.

What they are driving at by opposing the north-south cooperation and seeking for competition and confrontation is not to reunify the country but to keep it divided, realize their pipe dream of the "reunification by prevailing over communism" in reliance on foreign forces and unleash another fratricidal war, instead of achieving the national unity.

It is because of the unjust stand taken by the south Korean authorities that these eight months following the announcement of the north-south joint statement have not witnessed an appropriate progress in the endeavour to carry it into practice. Their war-like action has again created a tense situation in our country.

Their traitorous stand and gangsterism have touched off a wave of indignation of the entire Korean people and of denunciation of the peace-lovers the world over, for they are a despicable violation of the north-south joint statement and agreements.

We are repressing our indignation for the sake of national reunification and are making every effort with added perseverance, hoping that the south Korean authorities will show even a slightest sincerity to the agreements and respond at the earliest date to our patriotic proposal for the north-south collaboration.

Li Jip

South Korean People Strongly Demand Realization of Manysided Collaboration Between North and South

The south Korean people ardently desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the nation, upholding the line of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, and they are raising higher their voices demanding an early realization of manysided collaboration between the north and the south in accordance with the north-south joint statement and the agreed points of the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

A certain Kim residing in Seoul said:

"Unless manysided cooperation and collaboration are promoted on an extensive scale, it is impossible to solve the question of reunifying the north and the south, which involves many problems and various aspects of life. It is not a question whose solution may be delayed indefinitely, but the first and foremost task to be carried out even a day earlier."

He noted that manysided cooperation and collaboration between the north and the south should be realized in all fields as already agreed upon. He stressed:

"As far as the economic field is concerned, the realities of the north and the south demand mutual economic interchange and collaboration, which will not only bring economic interests to the north and the south but will also remove mutual mistrust and greatly help towards promoting national reunification."

A south Korean resident who visited Japan recently criticized the south Korean authorities, saying that far from making efforts to realize manysided collaboration which was agreed upon between the north and the south, they are "suppressing the people to make them dumb, twaddling about 'renovation in spirit,' 'renovation in order' and the like, and are putting down the eager desire for peaceful reunification under the signboard of 'peaceful reunification'."

He said:

"Even a person in high authority stated that 'it is impossible to achieve reunification in the 1970's.'

I cannot repress my wrath at those who uttered such a jargon far from making efforts to realize collaboration, upon turning on their heels after they signed an agreement.

And such an outcry enraged all the compatriots in the south."

Another civilian of south Korea had this to say: "At present collaboration between the north and the south is a pressing question in the light of the economic situation of the people in the south and their miserable life."

A south Korean inhabitant remarked: "These days the south Korean authorities have been conducting military exercises on a large scale while begging for the indefinite occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army. We cannot but doubt whether they are truly interested in national reunification or not.

The south Korean authorities must come out at once for north-south collaboration which the people desire."

Moroccan People Fight under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

It is 17 years since the Moroccan people overthrew the colonial rule of foreign imperialists and won independence.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Moroccan people on their national day, which falls on March 2.

Since independence the Moroccan people have achieved great successes in the struggle to build a new society.

In the past the Moroccan people had a very backward industry, but now they have reorganized the structures of the industrial branches and built many new factories and enterprises, radically changing the face of the country. To take the sugar refining industry for example. Seven confectioneries were built in 1970. They have directed much efforts to the pharmaceutical industry. As a result, the production of medicaments in 1971 grew eight times as compared with 1964.

Agriculture likewise made a rapid progress. The yields of main crops such as wheat, barley, rice and cotton increase year after year.

The Moroccan people are actively supporting the revolutionary struggle of the world progressive people against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism and taking progressive measures against imperialism and colonialism.

In June last year they took decisive steps to sever the diplomatic relations with Israel and Portugal. This was a most legitimate action of the Moroccan people who are determined to build a new prosperous country on their own in opposition to imperialism and colonialism, and another heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The struggle waged by the Moroccan people under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence greatly inspires the world revolutionary people.

The Korean people are convinced that their friendship and solidarity with the Moroccan people will further develop in the interests of the two countries, and wish the Moroccan people greater success in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for defending the dignity of Arab and for independent development of the country.

Yun Hae Ik

Friendship Visits

☆ The government trade delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Masud Zaman, Vice-Minister of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which had come to our country on February 18 left for home on the 23rd by plane.

☆ A Bulgarian educationists delegation headed by Prof. Lyubomir Zhelyazkov, First Vice-Chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education, arrived in Pyongyang on the 20th by plane for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Ministry of Education.

☆ A delegation of the Swedish Foreign Ministry headed by Rennart Watz, Chief of the Socialist Countries Section of the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry of Sweden, arrived here on the 23rd by train to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Full Support to Just Struggle of Guinean People

On March 1, 1960 the Guinean people abolished the old monetary system, a hangover of colonial rule, and established their own monetary system.

Every year they observe the day as the "day of national mobilization."

The observance of the day has a great significance in the struggle to liquidate the aftermaths of long-drawn colonial rule, consolidate the independence of their country and achieve the national prosperity.

On this day the Korean people extend warm congratulations and solidarity to the Guinean people who are fighting to build a new life.

Under the wise leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, their outstanding Leader, the Guinean people have achieved great successes in building the national economy and national culture, upholding the revolutionary slogan: "Let's build an independent national economy with our own efforts and funds!"

In order to eliminate the after-effects of imperialist colonial rule and make solid the country's independence they took active measures to deprive the colonialists of economic concessions and establish the national economy advancing on the road of independent development. As a result, factories and enterprises were placed under the State ownership and the national bank was set up.

Now it has many factories and exploits bauxite abundant in it, gold, silver, iron, diamond and other natural resources for national prosperity.

In agriculture it did away with the monoculture system handed down by colonialists and grows diverse crops including rice and corn. It expanded farm land and irrigations and introduced the advanced farming methods. These measures brought about a steady increase of agricultural products.

The achievements gave heavy blows to the imperialists and inspired the African peoples who were building a new life.

That is why the imperialists openly committed the aggressive and subversive activities against Guinea, regarding it as a thorn in the flesh.

The valiant Guinean people who keep high vigilance against the enemy resolutely smashed their reckless manoeuvres of aggression at every step and honourably safeguarded the revolutionary gains.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We highly appreciate the just policies of the Government of Guinea and express firm militant solidarity with her people in their struggle to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries and build a prosperous, sovereign and independent State."

Korea and Guinea are separated by a far distance from each other but their peoples have long since had the friendly relations sealed by the commonness of their past conditions in which they were under the colonial yoke and of their present struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the country's independent development.

The Korean people who treasure the friendly relations will continue to strive to consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation with the Guinean people who are creating a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and will advance side by side with them in the just common struggle.

Song Jong Sik

Slaughter of Koreans by Japanese Imperialist Cannibals

The great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Racial discrimination and misanthropy are ideas inherent to the imperialists. We remember clearly how the Japanese scoundrels looked down upon Koreans and brutally slaughtered them in the past." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 480.)

During their 36-year occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists brought untold sufferings and calamities to our people.

The barbarous slaughter of Koreans by the Japanese imperialists at the time of March 1 Uprising was a typical instance that clearly showed the racist barbarity of Japanese imperialists.

The nation-wide uprising on March 1, 1919 was a righteous anti-Japanese movement of the masses of our people to oppose Japanese imperialist colonial rule and win the liberty and independence of the country and national dignity.

On that day, the long accumulated grievances of the Korean people broke out into flames. The people in Pyongyang and Seoul rose against the medieval colonial enslavement policy of the Japanese imperialists unprecedented in history. The anti-Japanese uprising swept the whole country, under the slogans: "Japanese troops, go home!" and "Long live Korea's independence!" The flames of this struggle raged in all places where Koreans lived—in Japan, Hawaii and many other parts of the world. All the nation and the entire people rose in the struggle.

The March 1 Uprising shook the enemy's colonial rule to its foundations and demonstrated the fighting spirit of our people to the whole world.

Scared at this the Japanese imperialist aggressors bestially suppressed the uprising from the outset.

The Japanese governor-general in Korea ordered, "Kill everyone in sight!" and deployed the aggressor troops all over the country for a wholesale massacre of the Korean people. The Japanese imperialists brought more than six regiments equipped with heavy weapons to reinforce the two divisions which were operating in Korea.

Furthermore, they mobilized all the Japanese residing in Korea at that time.

In all places where the anti-Japanese movement was going on, Japanese atrocities were perpetrated—atrocities of "killing everyone in sight," just as ordered. In the period from March 1 to the end of May 7,509 Korean patriots were killed, over 16,000 were wounded and more than 46,900 were arrested and jailed.

Even these figures, heavily doctored and released by the Japanese imperialists, are enough to suggest how many Korean patriots they arrested, imprisoned, or massacred.

Their way of killing was also barbarous beyond description; they slaughtered women, old people and even children without discrimination.

Suffice it to take the incident at Cheam-*ri* in Suwon to show what barbarities they committed.

One day in April an officer of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army brought a platoon to Cheam-*ri*, Suwon county, Kyonggi Province.

They told the villagers to "assemble at once because they have something to tell them." Then they herded the villagers into a church and locked it up. They surrounded the church, concentrated small-arms fire upon it and burnt it down to kill all the people inside.

A woman with a baby in her arms held the baby out of the window in a desperate effort to save it.

But the cannibals thrust their bayonet through the baby's head and hurled it back into the flaming church.

That day more than 300 guiltless people were killed in the church alone, and even the homes of the villagers were all burnt up. In such brutal way they massacred more than 1,000 people in Suwon county and reduced 317 homes to ashes.

The ogrish Japanese imperialists enforced a news blackout all over Korea in an attempt to hide their crimes.

The Japanese imperialists who boasted of their 20th century civilization were in fact such brutes and cannibals. They were condemned by the world people as well as the Korean and other Asian peoples.

In the following years, too, the beastly imperialists resorted to unheard-of barbarities to maintain their colonial rule in Korea. However, they were never able to subjugate the Korean people; they were finally defeated by the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people.

Now, the Japanese militarists have made inroad on south Korea again and are trying to do the same as they did in the past. With the backing of U.S. imperialism, they have stretched their dirty hands of aggression deep into all fields of politics, economy and military.

But they should know that Korea today is not what it was yesterday and that their aggressive scheme will never be realized.

The Korean people will never allow the history of their bitter colonial slavery to repeat; they will surely smash the enemy's manoeuvres for the renewal of aggression on south Korea.

Kim Byong Sam

Foul "Election" Rigging

The "national assembly election" was held on February 27 in south Korea for the formation of a new "national assembly" after the present rulers of south Korea revised the "constitution" and knocked into shape a one-man dictatorial system some time ago in a bid to realize their wild ambition for a long-term office, according to reports from Seoul.

The south Korean authorities had noisily advertized that they would make the "election" "a most fair and hopeful one." But, even fragmentary reports which have slipped through the most strict press censorship reveal that the "election" was a foul, fraudulent one in which suppression and irregularities were "more rampant than ever before." For instance, votes were openly "stuffed in ballot boxes" by the present ruling circles "before the polls started" in various places, which is a principal method of "election" irregularities in south Korea.

One hundred and fifty ballots for a "candidate" from the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" were found in ballot boxes far before the start of the voting in "polling station No. 4" of Tongdaemun District, Seoul.

Stuffing of 150 ballots before the polls time was also brought to light in the polling station of Amtaemyon, Sinan county, South Cholla Province, when a group of infuriated young men protested against the dirty irregularities of the present ruling quarters.

The south Korean authorities dragged out even the old men who could not walk properly and mourners and bier bearers to the polling stations and practised all descriptions of irregularities after declaring "'a' class special alert" throughout south Korea and letting loose all suppressive forces.

All this scathingly lays bare the filthy color of the "south Korean-style democracy" much vaunted by the south Korean authorities and the despicable nature of their "election" which they describe as its "symbol."

Japanese Papers Give Extensive Coverage of Report of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Staff on South Korea

According to reports from Tokyo, Japanese papers have widely covered of late the report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff on south Korea part of which was made public.

Japanese papers dated February 19 all came out with commentaries sharply criticising the south Korean authorities' delaying tactics in the reunification question and their dictatorship under the titles "Pak regime is dictatorship. Lacks sincerity in reunification talks" (Mainichi), "Martial law of Pak regime contravenes constitution" (Yomiuri), "Uneasiness felt in south Korea" (Asahi).

The report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff pointed out that the rule of the south Korean authorities is dictatorship and they lack sincerity in their approach to the north-south dialogue, because they seek an entirely another aim behind the screen of the dialogue. And it proposed to the Nixon administration to enforce a policy change for withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and stopping military "aid" to south Korea.

In this connection the south Korean authorities, the Japanese papers pointed out, are now in the grip of extreme uneasiness and anxiety, conscious, to their dismay, that they can hardly ignore the effect this report might have on south Korea.

Quoting its Seoul correspondent, **Mainichi Shimbun** said that "the stern criticism of south Korean Pak regime by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its report" will "have a serious impact on the relations" between the U.S. ruling quarters and the south Korean rulers. The paper continued:

"Judging from the content of the report, a cut in the 'aid' to south Korea and the U.S. army pullout from south Korea appear inevitable and it is foreseen that the Pak regime will find itself in the worst straits ever...."

"As the military 'aid' requires the approval of U.S. Congress every year, the publication of the report throws quite a gloomy shadow on the future prospect.

"South Korea hopes for continued presence of the U.S. troops, but things will not go as it wishes under the current Asian situation...."

"Criticised by the United States, its aid-giver, the Pak regime is facing a supreme and greatest test, one may say."

Asahi Shimbun on the same day reported that "there is ample sign of the nervousness on the part of the south Korean government."

Yomiuri Shimbun reported:

"The report criticised the strengthening of power by dint of martial law... in south Korea, especially affirmed that the Pak regime is putting fresh muscles into the dictatorial system in violation of the constitution, and then the report demanded the U.S. government to change its south Korean policy in such problems as related to the U.S. troops stationed there and military 'aid'."

"This is the first bitter attack ever invited by the Pak regime from the Senate of the United States on which it heavily relies in military and economy... because of the reinforcement of its system which it is stepping up under the name of the reform of the political system with much chatter about north-south reunification and what it calls October renovation. A low pressure is now felt around the south Korean government."

Stressing that the shock to the south Korean authorities has been multiplied by the premonition that it might create quite a stir within south Korea, too, the paper said:

"The reaction to the moves of the Pak regime being complicate at home, too, the government seems to be quite nervous about the possible effect of the criticism by the U.S. Senate when it comes to the ears of the people under the present situation."

But the Japanese papers remarked that the report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff did not represent the view of the whole ruling quarters of the United States, the patron of the south Korean authorities, or their dominant view. One of them wrote:

"Of course, the report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff is one thing and the policy of the government is another and a change in the U.S. policy is not expected right now...."

"Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement in July last year, the Nixon administration has stuck to its stand to aid south Korea and State Secretary Rogers promised the south Korean side 'maintenance of the U.S. troops in south Korea'."

Noting that in news blackout the south Korean authorities did not stop at deleting the passages unfavourable to them, but raised a row "totally banning the distribution of the Japanese newspapers" which arrived in south Korea and on which appeared commentaries on the report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff, the Japanese papers said: "This fact alone well suggests what serious shock the south Korean rulers got and how much they were upset by the content of the report which rebuked the Pak regime, branding it as a dictatorial regime."

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014-37433